AP European History- Balazs

1. What are the characteristics of Romanticism?
2. Where are the roots of Romanticism?
3. How did poetry and art work epitomize the Romantic movement? (be ready to give examples)
4. What kinds of novels did Germans write?
5. Where did Romantic religious thinkers appeal to?
6. How did Romanticism affect religion during this period?
7. Who was the leader of the Methodists?
8. What did Methodism stress?
9. What is German idealism?
10. What did Johann Gottfried Herder encourage Germans to do with their folk culture?

Terms

1. Tsar Nicholas I

2. classical economics

3. Thomas Malthus

4. David Ricardo’s “iron law of wages”

5. John Stuart Mill and Utilitarianism

6. On the Subjection of Women

7 utopian socialism

8. Robert Owen’s New Lanark

9. Louis Blanc and Flora Tristan

10. France’s July Revolution of 1830

11. parties of Movement and Resistance

12. Reform Act of 1832

13. revolutions of 1848

14. France’s Second Republic

15. Frankfurt Assembly

16. Louis Kossuth

17. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy

18. serjents, “bobbies,” and Schutzmannschaft

19. neo-Gothic architecture

20. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein

21. Lord Byron

22. William Wordsworth

23. Caspar David Friedrich, J.M.W. Turner and Eugene Delacroix

24. Ludwig von Beethoven and Hector Berlioz

25. Chateaubriand’s Genius of Christianity

Chapter 21 – Study Guide

1. What were the goals of nationalists?
2. What is the modern concept of a nation, according to nationalists?
3. How were the ideas of nationalism spread?
4. What was and is a significant problem with nationalism? What kinds of groups did nationhood represent?
5. What is the 19th century definition of a liberal?
6. What was the general goal of liberals?
7. Where did the legitimacy of government come from, according to liberals? What was the most important characteristic of free government? How were the political arrangements protected?
8. How did liberals want to broaden political participation? How didn’t they want to broaden political participation?
9. Who were the liberals’ opponents?
10. What kind of economy did liberals want?
11. In what areas did liberals and nationalists agree with each other?
12. What were the major pillars of 19th century conservatism?
13. What idea did all conservatives spurn?
14. What were the two newly independent states on the Balkan peninsula between 1820 and 1830?
15. What was the Organic Statute?
16. What king followed Louis XVIII?
17. What happened in the 1830 elections in France? How did Charles X respond?
18. What were the Four Ordinances?
19. What was the response to the Four Ordinances? What happened to Charles X as a result?
20. Who became King of France in August, 1830? What did this end?
21. What group seized power? What group did not seize power?
22. What policies did the July Monarchy of Louis Philippe inititate? (many things)
23. What African city did France seize control of in 1830?
24. When did Belgium become free? From what country did it free itself?
25. What was Belgium expected to be?
26. What was the Act of Union? What did it allow?
27. Who was Daniel O’Connell? What did he want?
28. What was the Catholic Emancipation Act? Why is it significant?
29. What were the two main goals of the Great Reform Bill of 1832?
30. What effect did the Great Reform Bill have on the number of voters? What was still needed to vote?
31. Why did Britain avoid a revolution?

***Identifications:***

1. Industrial Revolution

2. agricultural revolution

3. cotton industry

4. canals

5. Richard Arkwright’s water frame

6. James Hargreaves’ spinning jenny

7. Samuel Crompton’s mule

8. hand-loom weavers

9. the cottage system

10. coal and coke

11. James Watt and the rotary engine

12. Henry Cort

13. puddling

14. Richard Trevithick

15. George Stephenson’s *Rocket*

16. railroads

17. the factory

18. factory discipline

19. Great Exhibition of 1851

20. the Crystal Palace

21. tariffs

22. joint-stock investment banks

23. Credit Mobilier

24. the Kreditanstalt

25. the American system

26. steamboats

27. India’s cotton cloth production

28. Ireland and the potato

29. the Great Famine

30. suburbs

31. Britain’s Poor Law Commission

32. Edwin Chadwick

33. cholera

34. bourgeoisie

35. the old and new elites

36. working class

37. child labor

38. domestic servants

39. trades unions

40. Robert Owen

41. the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union

42. the Amalgamated Society of Engineers

43. Luddites

44. Chartism and the People’s Charter

45. the London Workingmen’s Association

46. factory acts

47. Ten Hours Act of 1847

48. Coal Mines Act of 1842

49. the Poor Law of 1834

50. the workhouse